

# NEW YORK HERALD.

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and dispatch.  
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VOLUME XVII. No. 111.  
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey—CORSICAN BROTHERS—  
PERFORMANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—PIZZARO—GUAR-  
DIAN ANGEL.

WILSON'S GARDEN—CHILD OF THE ROSEBUSH—CATH-  
VAIN OF THE WATCH.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—WILD OATS—  
DUEL IN THE DARK.

NATIONAL THEATRE—DUMBOY—BLACKSMITH OF  
ANBAR—HURLEY AND BURY.

LYCUM THEATRE—A SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP—VAL-  
COTE WITH THE GOLDEN LADDER—A GLOVE IN SUE OF  
HIMSELF.

METROPOLITAN HALL—COMEDY AND MYSTERY—RE-  
PERTOIR TO MR. AND MRS. MINTIRE.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN  
THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOVEY AMPHITHEATRE, Bovey—EQUINESTRIAN  
PERFORMANCES.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—NORNO MINSTRELLS BY  
CHRISTY'S COMPANY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 44 Broad-  
way—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

ASTOR PLACE—SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.

## DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 21, 1859.

### The News.

As was anticipated, the caucus of whig Con-  
gressmen, in Washington, last evening, resulted in  
a grand fare-up, and a back out by the Southerners.

We have spoken at length of this affair in another  
column.

Gen. Shields yesterday reported a highly impor-  
tant bill in the United States Senate, which pro-  
posed to improve the efficiency of the army, by abol-  
ishing double rations to all officers except command-  
ants, and cutting off emoluments to brevets, and  
bounties to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

The bill proposes to equalize the pay of officers in  
the different arms of the service, by raising the salar-  
ies of some, and lowering those of others. Should  
this bill pass, it is not improbable that it will cause a  
general stampede among many officers, who mainly  
depend upon their perquisites for the support of their  
families.

Several amendments to the deficiency bill  
were discussed and agreed to. California gets \$360,000  
for the completion of the floating dock at San Fran-  
cisco, and \$10,000 for a Superintendent of Indian Af-  
fairs. By-the-way, the people of California are wide  
awake on the subject of internal improvements. They  
yesterday applied for the right of way through the  
public lands, for several railroads. They are also  
preparing to run a regular line of steamers to China,  
and bid fair, in a few years, to turn a large portion  
of the rich East India trade into the channels of America.

Enterprise wagers, and gold and silver wheels.  
New York will have to bestir herself, else San  
Francisco will soon compete with her for the palm  
of commercial glory.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr.  
Bantou, one of the fr. co. chiefs of Massachusetts,  
was very desirous of making a personal explanation,  
but was thwarted by Mr. Stanley, who very properly  
advised him to make known his grievances through  
the newspapers. Mr. Price made known his op-  
position to the naval discipline bill. He was in favor  
of an entirely new naval code, which would elevate  
the moral condition of the sailors. While upon the  
subject of morality, why not pass a bill for the ele-  
vation of the morals of Congressmen? Were this  
desideratum accomplished, they might be rendered  
more capable of manufacturing laws for the poor  
sailors. The performance in the House closed with  
a debate on the free farm bill—a sort of Fourrier  
Affair, on an extensive scale—which is designed to  
take land from the people at large, and give it to a  
few who have the means of cultivating it.

Gov. Bigler has vetoed all the bills for the crea-  
tion of new banks, which the Pennsylvania Legisla-  
ture have of late been so actively engaged in pass-  
ing. The Governor is evidently opposed to all spe-  
culations which may result to the disadvantage of  
the people.

Accounts of the serious effects of the storm are  
beginning to pour in from all quarters. The over-  
flow of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, was  
truly disastrous. In addition to the loss of many  
valuable lives, it is estimated that \$400,000 worth  
of property was destroyed in the vicinity of Pitts-  
burgh. The water was within three feet of the high  
flood mark of 1832. Upwards of five hundred fami-  
lies were driven from their homes in the little city  
of Allegheny. Many of the bridges on the Potomac  
have been swept, and a large amount of valuable  
property along the river and canal, has been either  
carried off or wholly ruined. From the east we  
hear of numerous disasters to the shipping.

Several vessels are either ashore, or totally wrecked,  
in the neighborhood of Boston. It is feared that  
the shipping along the coast has suffered to a far  
greater extent than is yet known.

The Women's Temperance Convention, which  
convened at Rochester yesterday, was quite large.  
The business of the body went along calmly and  
rationally, likely owing to the fact that the Hon.  
Horace Greeley, Gerritt Smith, Abby Kelly, and a  
few other ancient female tattlers, were not at the  
party. If the women can only manage to keep the  
fantastical old scandal-mongers away, they will  
work more to their own satisfaction.

The reception of Kosuth yesterday, at Jersey  
City—of which the reader will find a report in  
another part of this day's paper—was not very flat-  
tering to that distinguished actor, or very encourag-  
ing for the hopes of revolution in Hungary and all  
over Europe. It is a partook of the character of the  
other receptions in that State, and of the recent re-  
ceptions West and South, of whose coldness he com-  
plains. How it will be "Down East," remains to be  
determined. It is pretty clear that Kosuth is now  
a waning star, whose glimmering light is fast fading  
into nothingness before the sun of common sense.

He speaks of the newspapers attacking him. Why,  
it is he who commenced the assault on the newspa-  
pers, and said they were under Austrian influence,  
because, forsooth, they refused to swear by his no-  
tions about intervention and non-intervention; and  
we are not aware that even after his attri-  
buted base motives to them, they have been  
tempted to imitate his example, in ex-  
ceeding the legitimate limits of fair discussion.

If he is right, he can stand the test, not only of  
argument and investigation, but even a little rough  
handling. If he is so thin-skinned, and so sensi-  
tive, people will begin to think that he is not of that  
stern stuff of which revolutionists are made.

We received by the Georgia full commercial re-  
ports from Valparaiso and Honolulu to the 25th of  
February; the latest publicly made known. We  
give them in another column.

The news from Ecuador, although not so late as  
our previous accounts, gives us some idea of the  
feeling in that republic towards Flores, who is now  
attempting to revolutionize that country. It comes  
from an American source.

Our columns this morning contain an immense  
amount of local and foreign reading, to which the  
reader's attention is directed. The intelligence to be  
found in the later pages, is diversified, and  
highly entertaining.

The Asia is due to-day, with three days later  
intelligence from Europe.

### The Con. presidential V. h. g. Caucus.—The Crisis.—The Drift of Events.

The important proposition of r. Humphrey  
Marshall, submitted at the first meeting of the whigs  
of Congress in caucus, with a view to appoint the  
time and place for their national convention, the  
failure of any action at that meeting upon that  
proposition, and the prospects of its final rejection,  
naturally attracted the public attention to the  
second meeting of the caucus last night. A stormy  
pow-wow was anticipated; and a split between the  
Northern and Southern whigs, upon the shelving of  
all declarations of principle—the imminent danger  
impending of a fatal dissolution of the national  
whig party, upon the particular issue of a recogni-  
tion of the Fugitive Slave law, became the para-  
mount subject of doubt and fear, and hopeful specu-  
lation.

The caucus re-assembled pursuant to appointment.  
The night was dark and stormy—in keeping with  
the dark and stormy proceedings of the secret con-  
clave. The results, as far as we are advised, are  
before our readers. Mr. Mangum again presided.

A good many Southern whigs, it appears, and some  
friends of Mr. Webster were absent; while Seward,  
Trueman Smith, Senator Wade, of Ohio, and other  
leaders of the abolition cohorts of the North, were  
duly on hand. The place appointed for the Whig  
National Convention is Baltimore, and the time the  
seventeenth day of June. Thus much is fixed. The  
proposition of Mr. Marshall, was renewed, and a  
fierce debate succeeded. The Chairman, Mr. Man-  
gum, declared the resolution out of order, and was  
sustained by a vote of forty-six against eighteen.

This was decisive. The Northern whigs would not  
come up to the mark on the Compromise, and the  
Southerners had no other alternative than to bolt,  
which they did—Mr. Marshall leading off. We may  
now expect a third party to enter the Presidential  
race, and the most exciting contest of the last  
twenty years.

The time is auspicious for a new party. The  
crippled, disorganized, and demoralized condition  
of the two old parties, presents an inviting oppor-  
tunity for a new party, upon a schedule of measures up  
to the demands of the country and the wants of the  
age. Vague and unmeaning generalities upon settled  
questions, and exploded doctrines have served their  
day. The empty and barbarous clamor of the life  
and drum is insufficient for the time. Something  
must be due to Chepuletepec; but it is a paltry ba-  
gelle compared with what is due to the United States  
among themselves, and to their present commanding  
position among the nations of the earth. The time was  
when the Presidency could be accorded with safety,  
as the reward of great military services, without  
much regard to the capacities, principles, or weak  
points of the man. That time was, but is no more.  
The melancholy feebleness of General Harrison—the  
lamentable incapacity of General Taylor, (God rest  
their honest old souls!) and the near escape which  
the country experienced under the Clayton regime,  
from the horrors of a civil war, have rendered the  
capacity of the Presidential candidate, and the prin-  
ciples of the candidate of either party, his plans, and  
his policy, all-important, in advance of his election.

The momentous relations still existing between two  
sections of the Union, the broad field of four do-  
mestic and foreign affairs, demand of the candidate  
for the popular suffrage a free, full, frank, and un-  
equivocal statement of his position and his purposes  
in the administration of the government. It is  
especially due to the South, after the experience of  
the unmeaning election of 1848, that the election of  
1852 should have a meaning, and a guaranty against  
the possible recurrence of a free soil cabinet, like that  
of Gen. Taylor.

We shall therefore hail an independent party, in  
a patriotic Union movement, as not only justified, but  
exacted, by the necessities of their position and the  
relations between the North and the South. We have  
no crocodile tears to shed over the final disrup-  
tion of the whig party, and its reduction to a  
mere sectional faction. We read no portents in the  
political heavens, of pestilence, or famine, or cruel  
war, from this explosion of an old worn-out party  
of political jobbers for the spoils. The lame ducks of  
the old whig board of brokers may waddle off into  
the shade to lament their misfortunes; but public  
opinion is elastic, and will spring at once into more  
vigorous action, from the removal of these old party  
shackles. The whig party of the North may then  
look back, and see with their own eyes the fatal  
game which they undertook to play, in falling into  
the incendiary schemes of Seward and his Holy Al-  
liance, of unprincipled demagogues and crazy fanatics.

They will cease to wonder that the Union whigs of  
the South have refused and scorned to accept the  
successful dodge of '48, when it promised again all  
the rich reward of the spoils. They will cease, perhaps,  
to play themselves, the "artful dodger," when their  
cheat is detected and repudiated. If they fail to  
wheedle the Southern whigs by side issues and slip-  
pery evasions, it will probably bring the North-  
ern whig party in its true colors—hostile to Southern  
slavery, and acting under the lead of Seward,  
with a view of bending all the powers of the federal  
government to the common cause of emancipation.

Doubtless the South is prepared to see the late pie-  
dial Northern whig party openly degraded into an  
abolition party, clamorous and venomous for the to-  
tal repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and the man-  
necement of their operations.

Under the natural laws of trade, an over inflation  
of the currency by an excessive infusion of ship-  
plasters into the general circulation, is followed by an  
explosion and a panic. Rogues prosper, honest men  
suffer, and the working community are defrauded of  
their hard earnings. But in the explosion of an  
old worn-out party of political hacks, who have sub-  
sisted by power and spoils obtained under false pre-  
tences, the swindlers alone are the losers. The pub-  
lic are benefitted—i.e. country gains by it. Such,  
we believe, will be the beneficent results of a split  
in the whig party, if it is only followed up with  
energy and unyielding independence by the seceders.

Let the South insist upon a distinct understanding, also,  
at the Baltimore Convention, and, like the  
sear of Thuriel, it will bring out the old democra-  
tic party in its true shape. A very large quantity  
of black and mottled sheep have been lately smug-  
gled into the democratic fold. Upwards of a hun-  
dred thousand in New York, including the Van Bur-  
ens, who rallied upon the Buffalo platform in 1848,  
are now in sweet communion with the soundest old  
hunkers of Tammany Hall. The coalition in Massa-  
chusetts is too notorious and barefaced to be toler-  
ated; and the condition of the party in Ohio is very  
little better. Let the Southern democrats, at Bal-  
timore, bring up the convention to the Fugitive  
Slave law, purge the party of its abolition affilia-  
tions, or abandon the concern.

In this last alternative, the election can unques-  
tionably be thrown into Congress, where the South  
will have the power in their hands of electing the  
President, and upon their own terms. Nor can we  
divine how the democrats of the South can stand  
upon the Baltimore platform, if it does not cover the  
Fugitive Slave law. Let them attempt it, and they  
can surely be defeated throughout the South, by an  
independent Union ticket. The Southern Union  
whigs have thus the power of throwing the election  
into the House, and its Northern numerical major-  
ity will be shaved of every vestige of abolitionism  
in being reduced to the power of casting but one  
solitary vote for each respective Northern State.

The policy of the government—in all its great  
measures especially—has been initiated by the South.  
The strength of the dominant party has always  
been in the South. Thus it was with the policy of  
Jackson and his administration, and with Van Bur-  
en, till the South dropped him; and with Polk.  
But the most striking illustration of the power of  
the South when acting in concert, is in the annexa-  
tion of Texas. When that project was first broached  
by Captain Tyler, in his celebrated treaty, it was  
rejected by the Senate with derision. But the  
South rallied upon the measure, carried it through  
the Baltimore Convention, and with it carried the  
election. Thus the most magnificent stroke of po-

### ley of modern times, the results of which, from the acquisition of California, have astonished the world, and introduced this new epoch of 'mighty progress and expansive civilization,—thus, we say, was this great measure carried out. It was done by the South; but the North, as in every thing else, have respected the larger share of the benefits. And thus the property of the North is due to the measure originating in the South, and to their union with the South in the same general government. A word upon this point.

The South have within themselves the elements  
and resources abundantly necessary for their own  
support and prosperity. They are not dependent  
upon the North for anything but the political bless-  
ings of the Union. The North, on the other hand,  
is in the position of a commercial dependent  
upon the South; and the Union, to the North, is  
not only important for the prestige which it gives  
the States united, and their power and importance  
among the nations, but it is all important in view  
of those immediate interests of traffic which line  
the breeches pockets, and which have built up the  
commercial and manufacturing supremacy of the  
North. We owe all this to the union with the  
South, and to the peculiar staples and institutions  
of the South. We owe it to Southern slavery,  
which we have admitted into our Union by its fun-  
damental law—we are parties to the compact; our  
interests are all associated with our good faith—it  
is a question vital to the South; and fatal to the  
South if the schemes of abolition demagogues and  
fanatics succeed.

It becomes, then, the duty of the South to itself,  
and the duty of all Northern Union men, to exact a  
distinct understanding of both parties on the slavery  
question—to break up their juggling and junketing  
with the abolition agitators, and to suppress, by  
the force of public opinion, their incendiary de-  
signs. Failing of an understanding with the old  
parties, it becomes the duty of the South to organize  
a new party on the basis of the constitution and  
the compromises, and the great and expansive re-  
quirements of the times. The whig caucus proclaims  
to the South that now is the time for action.

KOSUTH—HIS ADVENT AND DEPARTURE.—The  
events of the last few days present a remarkable  
comment on the career of Kosuth since he landed  
in the United States. There is an extraordinary  
contrast between the wild and thoughtless *clat*  
that attended his advent, and the "sober second  
thought," cooled down almost to zero—cold as this  
un genial weather—that marks his departure from  
our shores. In the interval of four months people  
have had time to reflect; and the result is, that thou-  
sands are ashamed of having been carried away  
with a delusion, and many of the warmest advocates  
of a filibuster expedition against Russia, Austria,  
and "the rest of mankind," strenuously deny that  
they were ever in favor of Kosuth, or "intervention  
to prevent non-intervention."

But in proportion as the fortunes of Kosuth  
and Hungarian bonds become desperate, does his  
temerity increase, and all the little prudence he had  
utterly forsake him. He commenced by assailing  
the principles of Washington, and sapping the founda-  
tions of the republic. He now deprecates the  
character of Washington. In his speech at Bur-  
lington, he said that the greatness of George  
Washington depended mainly on his success—evidently  
intending thereby to convey the idea, which he  
develops more fully at Trenton, that though  
Kosuth has not been as successful as Washington,  
he deserved to be, and is intrinsically as great a  
man. This is very singular philosophy. Success  
is the only evidence of greatness, and every man  
who has succeeded might otherwise be asserted to  
be great by accident. The sentiment contained in  
the following beautiful stanzas of "Gray's Elegy in  
a Country Churchyard," may be very good doc-  
trine for some speculative philosophers, but will  
never obtain much favor with the common sense of  
mankind—

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,  
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village Hampden that with dauntless breast,  
The little tyrant of his field withstood—  
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,  
—Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

The applause of listening senates to command,  
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,  
To swell the glories of his country's line,  
—And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

And read their history in a nation's eyes,  
Their growth to a lofty summit to attain,  
—Their growing virtues, but their crimes condemn'd,  
—Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,  
—And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

This may be all very fine in theory—but in prac-  
tice it is very different. If it means anything, it  
would go to show that Tom, Dick, and Harry, clod-  
hopper, hod-carrier, and scavenger, are just as great  
men as Bonaparte. A man can only get credit  
for what he has done—not for what he may do un-  
der possible circumstances. The proof of the pud-  
ding is in the eating thereof. Kosuth has failed—  
Washington has succeeded beyond all example in  
the history of mankind. The success is the result  
of the greatness. Kosuth wants to be elevated to  
the same level with Washington, if not to a higher  
one. The attempt is simply ridiculous, and be-  
trays the very ambition which he so strongly re-  
pudiates, notwithstanding the prayer he made on en-  
tering his public career. *Vide* speech at Trenton  
in yesterday's HERALD. How sincere he is in  
his abnegation of overvaluing ambition, may be  
determined by the fact that while he talks of being  
a poor, penniless exile, and a plain, honest man, in  
the same breath he tells us he has been selected by  
Providence as the representative of all suffering  
humanity in this world, if not in the world to come.

Had Louis Kosuth been George Washington, this  
country would still have groined under the yoke of  
bondage. One was a practical, energetic man, ready  
to do and dare all things, but of deep sagacity to  
attain his object, and of the purest patriotism to keep  
him right. The other is a theoretical dreamer, who,  
by his own confession, has failed from want of ca-  
pacity, though he promises to do better next time,  
and has failed, too, under favorable circumstances,  
which Washington never enjoyed, and with the aid  
of which, he would have defeated the British armies,  
in half the time. The idea of comparing Washing-  
ton and Kosuth is about the most preposterous that  
has ever entered the mind of man. The one was a  
colossal genius of command—in mind and body—  
—the other weak in person and visionary in mind—  
filled with an overweening sense of his own impor-  
tance. When Kosuth has accomplished what  
George Washington has done, then it will be time  
to institute a comparison between them. Mean-  
time, the whole country, North and South, East and  
West, seems to be arriving at the true idea of the  
measure and stature of the poet of Hungary. Of  
course there will always be a few fanatics ready to  
follow any "will-o'-the-wisp," even to their own  
destruction, and drowning politicians who will  
grasp at straws as they sink to rise no more.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.—The steamship Georgia  
arrived yesterday, with the California mails. These  
mails might have been here nine days ago, but for  
the ridiculous instructions of Postmaster General  
Hall to the mail agents. According to these in-  
structions, the agent is compelled to come by the way  
of Havana. No power is given to him to send any  
of the mails direct to New York by a sub-agent.  
The El Dorado, which arrived here nine days ago,  
waited twenty hours at Aspinwall for the mails, and  
left without them, because of the agent's special  
instructions from Mr. Hall. What makes the mat-  
ter more absurd, is the fact that the El Dorado be-  
longed to the mail line, and is commanded by an  
officer of the United States navy. When shall we  
have a practical man at the head of the Post Office  
Department?

COLONEL FREMONT IN LONDON.—The movements  
of Colonel Fremont among the aristocracy of Lon-  
don, will soon be the topic of *literature*, poets and  
actors. The California *millionaire* is a perfect no-  
velty—a new and improved edition of the India  
Naleb.

### IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—RECALL OF GENERAL CONCHA.—By the Georgia we have received a large mass of important intelligence from Cuba, which evidently bodes no good to the future peace of that island, under its present system of government, im- posed upon it by Spain. General Concha, one of the best, wisest, and high toned statesmen that ever was at the head of affairs there, has been recalled, principally on account of his opposition to the Afri- can slave trade, and his honest endeavors to make the subordinates in office true and faithful to the laws. Queen Christina is largely interested in that traffic, and has her agents on the island, to take her share of the plunder. Many of the public officers of Cuba are sold in Spain to broken down politicians, who go out there to mend their fortunes. The Spanish government will yet be the ruin of Cuba, and no mistake.

ARTISTIAN JOURNALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—  
The Austrian organs, or newspapers under the in-  
fluence of Austria and Russia, have increased very  
much in the United States since Kosuth's debut at  
Staten Island. All those newspapers that differ in  
opinion with Kosuth, are supposed to be bought up  
by Austria, or to be under the influence of  
Austria—no M. Pulzsky thinks. Austria must have  
expended, recently, a large sum in buying up the  
American press; for more than two-thirds are op-  
posed to Kosuth's notions on foreign intervention,  
on Washington's doctrine, and on the par value of  
Hungarian bonds.

PROPOSED MEETING OF THE ART UNION SUB-  
SCRIBERS.—Should not the subscribers to the Art  
Union call a public meeting, and ascertain if they  
cannot have their property returned to them before  
it passes away into the hands of the public authori-  
ties? The managers are highly honorable men,  
who have no interest in preventing an equitable  
distribution of the property to the original owners.  
About 13,000 tickets were sold, or \$65,000 have  
been received during the last year. This should be  
returned to the real owners.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—Some of the Boston news-  
papers state that Archbishop Hughes and the  
Jesuits have formed a coalition with the New York  
HERALD to spoil the dancing of Lola Montes; also,  
that the same high contracting parties have a like  
coalition to spoil the sale of Kosuth's Hungarian  
bonds. All very likely—who knows to the contrary?

ANOTHER DIVORCE CASE.—We see by our law  
reports, that Mr. O'Connor is engaged in another  
divorce case—on the side of another wife who wants  
to get rid of her husband; but judging from the  
evidence, we doubt if he will be so successful as in  
the Forrest case. He may, however, be equal to that  
of the Art Union affair.

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.—  
Is it not time for this body of patriots to report  
progress? How much money have they collected?  
How much paid over? Speak out. Don't follow  
the example of the Irish Revolutionary Committee,  
who got \$30,000, and "never told their love."

TRY AGAIN.—The whigs here have been trying,  
several times, to get up tremendous public meet-  
ings to nominate Mr. Webster, but have invariably  
failed. Why don't they try General Scott in the  
same way? Trot out old Chepuletepec, and see how  
he fares. No harm in trying.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—  
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.  
The British mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison,  
will leave this port at noon to-day, for Liverpool.  
The European mails will close at half past ten to-  
day. A. M. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, for Europe,  
printed in French and English, will be published at half  
past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers,  
sixpence. Edwards, Sanford & Co., in London, and B.  
H. Revell, 10 Rue de la Banque, Paris, will receive  
subscriptions and advertisements for the HERALD.

Court Calendar.—This Day.  
SUPREME COURT.—Circuit—Same as yesterday. Special  
Term—Nos. 39, 9, 10, 11, 42, 44, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61  
to 67.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same as yesterday.  
COMMON PLAW.—1st—Nos. 398, 399, 397, 153, 175,  
287, 290, 403, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421,  
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